1. (currently amended) A rigid solid support, comprising:

(A) <u>an antibody that specifically binds to CD28</u> ~~at least one T cell affecting molecule selected from the group consisting of a T cell costimulatory molecule, an adhesion molecule, a T cell growth factor, a regulatory T cell inducer molecule, and an apoptosis-inducing molecule~~; and

(B) <u>an MHC class I-immunoglobulin complex comprising</u> ~~at least one molecular complex that, when bound to an antigen, engages a unique clonotypic lymphocyte receptor, wherein the at least one molecular complex is selected from the group consisting of~~:

(1) <u>two fusion proteins, wherein each fusion protein comprises:</u>

an ~~MHC class I molecular complex comprising at least two fusion proteins, wherein a first fusion protein comprises a first~~ MHC class I α chain <u>comprising a peptide binding groove; and</u>

<u>an</u> ~~and a first~~ immunoglobulin heavy chain comprising a variable region<u>;</u>

<u>(2) two MHC class I β₂ microglobulin polypeptides; and</u>

<u>(3) two immunoglobulin light chains</u>

~~and wherein a second fusion protein comprises a second MHC class I α chain and a second immunoglobulin heavy chain, wherein the first and second immunoglobulin heavy chains associate to form the MHC class I molecular complex, wherein the MHC class I molecular complex~~

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~~comprises a first MHC class I peptide binding cleft and a second MHC~~

~~class I peptide binding cleft; and~~

~~(2) an MHC class II molecular complex comprising at least four fusion~~

~~proteins, wherein:~~

~~(a) two first fusion proteins comprise (i) an immunoglobulin heavy chain~~

~~comprising a variable region and (ii) an extracellular domain of an MHC class IIβ~~

~~chain; and~~

~~(b) two second fusion proteins comprise (i) an immunoglobulin light chain~~

~~and (ii) an extracellular domain of an MHC class IIα chain,~~

~~wherein the two first and the two second fusion proteins associate to form the~~

~~MHC class II molecular complex, wherein the extracellular domain of the MHC~~

~~class IIβ chain of each first fusion protein and the extracellular domain of the~~

~~MHC class IIα chain of each second fusion protein form an MHC class II peptide~~

~~binding cleft~~,

<u>wherein the rigid solid support is a bead</u>.

2-11. (canceled)

12. (currently amended) The rigid solid support of claim 1 wherein the <u>MHC class I-immunoglobulin</u> ~~at least one molecular~~ complex comprises an antigenic peptide.

13. (previously presented) The rigid solid support of claim 12 wherein the antigenic peptide is selected from the group consisting of a peptide of a tumor-associated antigen, a peptide of an autoantigen, a peptide of an alloantigen, and a peptide of an infectious agent antigen.

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14. (currently amended) The rigid solid support of claim 1 comprising ~~at least~~ two MHC class I-immunoglobulin ~~molecular~~ complexes.

15. (currently amended) The rigid solid support of claim 14 wherein an identical antigenic peptide is bound to each peptide binding groove ~~cleft~~ of the ~~at least~~ two MHC class I-immunoglobulin ~~molecular~~ complexes.

16. (withdrawn – currently amended) The rigid solid support of claim 14 wherein different antigenic peptides are bound to each peptide binding groove ~~cleft~~ of the ~~at least~~ two MHC class I-immunoglobulin ~~molecular~~ complexes.

17-47. (canceled)

48. (currently amended) A preparation comprising a plurality of the rigid solid supports of claim 1 ~~artificial particles, wherein artificial particles of the plurality comprise:~~

~~(A) at least one T-cell lymphocyte affecting molecule selected from the group consisting of a T-cell costimulatory molecule, an adhesion molecule, a T-cell growth factor, a regulatory T-cell inducer molecule, and an apoptosis-inducing molecule; and~~

~~(B) at least one molecular complex that, when bound to an antigen, engages a unique clonotypic lymphocyte receptor, wherein the at least one molecular complex is selected from the group consisting of:~~

~~(1) an MHC class I molecular complex comprising at least two fusion proteins, wherein a first fusion protein comprises a first MHC class I α chain and a first immunoglobulin heavy chain comprising a variable region and wherein a second fusion protein comprises a second MHC class I α chain and a second immunoglobulin heavy chain, wherein the first and second immunoglobulin heavy chains associate to form the MHC class I molecular complex, wherein the~~

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~~MHC class I molecular complex comprises a first MHC class I peptide binding~~
~~cleft and a second MHC class I peptide binding cleft; and~~

~~(2) an MHC class II molecular complex comprising at least four fusion~~
~~proteins, wherein:~~

~~(a) two first fusion proteins comprise (i) an immunoglobulin heavy~~
~~chain comprising a variable region and (ii) an extracellular domain of an~~
~~MHC class IIβ chain; and~~

~~(b) two second fusion proteins comprise (i) an immunoglobulin~~
~~light chain and (ii) an extracellular domain of an MHC class IIα chain,~~
~~wherein the two first and the two second fusion proteins associate to form~~
~~the MHC class II molecular complex, wherein the extracellular domain of the~~
~~MHC class IIβ chain of each first fusion protein and the extracellular domain of~~
~~the MHC class IIα chain of each second fusion protein form an MHC class II~~
~~peptide binding cleft.~~

49. (original)   The preparation of claim 48 further comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

50-70. (canceled)

71. (withdrawn – currently amended)   A method of inducing the formation of antigen-specific T cells, comprising the step of:

contacting an isolated preparation comprising a plurality of precursor T cells with the ~~at least one first~~ rigid solid support of claim 1, wherein <u>antigenic peptides</u> ~~antigens~~ are bound to the <u>peptide binding grooves</u> ~~antigenic binding clefts~~, thereby inducing members of the plurality of precursor T cells to form a first cell population comprising antigen-

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specific T cells that recognize the ~~antigen~~ antigenic peptides, wherein the number or percentage of antigen-specific T cells in the first cell population is greater than the number or percentage of antigen-specific T cells that are formed if precursor T cells are incubated with a rigid solid support that comprises an antibody that specifically binds to CD3 but does not comprise ~~an antigen presenting~~ the MHC class I-immunoglobulin complex.

72. (withdrawn) The method of claim 71 wherein the antigen-specific T cells are cytotoxic T cells.

73. (withdrawn) The method of claim 71 wherein the antigen-specific T cells are helper T cells.

74. (withdrawn) The method of claim 71 wherein the antigen-specific T cells are regulatory T cells.

75. (withdrawn) The method of claim 71 further comprising the step of separating the antigen-specific T cells from the first cell population.

76. (withdrawn – currently amended) The method of claim 71 further comprising the step of incubating the first cell population with ~~at least one~~ a second rigid solid support of claim 1, wherein ~~antigens~~ antigenic peptides are bound to the ~~antigen binding clefts~~ peptide binding grooves, wherein the step of incubating is carried out for a period of time sufficient to form a second cell population comprising an increased number or percentage of antigen-specific T cells relative to the number or percentage of antigen-specific T cells in the first cell population.

77. (withdrawn – currently amended) The method of claim 71 wherein the ~~antigens~~ antigenic peptides are identical.

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78. (withdrawn – currently amended) The method of claim 71 wherein the <u>antigenic peptides</u> ~~antigens~~ are different.

79. (withdrawn – currently amended) The method of claim 71 wherein the isolated preparation is contacted with ~~at least~~ two ~~first~~ rigid solid supports, wherein different <u>antigenic peptides</u> ~~antigens~~ are bound to the <u>peptide binding grooves</u> ~~antigen binding clefts~~ of the <u>MHC class I-immunoglobulin</u> ~~molecular~~ complexes of each of the ~~first~~ <u>rigid</u> solid supports.

80. (withdrawn – currently amended) A method of increasing the number or percentage of antigen-specific T cells in a population of cells, comprising the step of:

incubating a first cell population comprising antigen-specific T cells with <u>the</u> ~~at least one first~~ rigid solid support of claim 1, wherein <u>antigenic peptides</u> ~~antigens~~ are bound to the <u>peptide binding grooves</u> ~~antigen binding clefts~~, wherein the step of incubating is carried out for a period of time sufficient to form a second cell population comprising an increased number or percentage of antigen-specific T cells relative to the number or percentage of antigen-specific T cells in the first cell population.

81. (withdrawn) The method of claim 80 wherein the first cell population is a homogeneous cell population.

82. (withdrawn) The method of claim 71 further comprising the step of administering the antigen-specific T cells to a patient.

83. (withdrawn) The method of claim 82 wherein the patient has cancer, an autoimmune disease, an infectious disease, or is immunosuppressed.

84. (withdrawn) The method of claim 82 wherein the precursor T cells are obtained from the patient.

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85. (withdrawn) The method of claim 82 wherein the precursor T cells are obtained from a donor who is not the patient.

86. (withdrawn) The method of claim 82 wherein the antigen-specific T cells are administered by a route of administration selected from the group consisting of intravenous administration, intra-arterial administration, subcutaneous administration, intradermal administration, intralymphatic administration, and intra-tumoral administration.

87. (withdrawn) The method of claim 80 further comprising the step of administering the antigen-specific T cells of the second population to the patient.

88-145. (canceled)